

There is *lordship* of the fee, wherein the master doth much joy, when he walketh about the line of his own possessions.  
*Votton's Architecture.*

Needs must the *lordship* there from virtue slide. *Fairfax.*

2. *Seigniorly*; domain.  
How can those grants of the kings be avoided, without wronging of thofe lands which had thofe lands and *lordships* given them? *Spenser on Ireland.*

What lands and *lordships* for their owner know  
My quondam barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*

3. Title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke.  
I assure you *lordship*.  
The extreme horreur of it almost turn'd me  
To air, when first I heard it. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*  
I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your *lordship* my testimony of being the best husband now living. *Dry.*

4. Titular compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.  
*LORE. n. f.* [from *lejan*, to learn.] Lesson; doctrine; instruction.  
And, for the model *lore* of maidenhood  
Bids me not sojourn with these armed men.  
Oh whether shall I fly? *Fairfax.*  
The law of nations, or the *lore* of war. *Fairfax.*  
Calm region once,  
And full of peace; now toft, and turbulent!  
For understanding rul'd not; and the will  
Heard not her *lore*! but in subjection now  
To sensual appetite. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
The subtle fiend his *lore*  
Soon learn'd, now milder, and thus answer'd smooth. *Milt.*  
Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more  
Of arts, but thund'ring against heathen *lore.* *Pope.*

*LORE.* [*leopan*, Saxon.] Loft; destroyed.  
*LO'REL. n. f.* [from *leopan*, Saxon.] An abandoned scoundrel.  
Obsolete.  
Siker thou speak'st like a lewd *l'rell*  
Of heaven to deemen fo:  
How be I am but rude and borrell,  
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

To *LO'RICATE. v. a.* To plate over.  
Nature hath *loricated*, or plaistered over, the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax, to stop and entangle any insects that should attempt to creep in there. *Ray.*

*LO'RIMER.* } *n. f.* [*lormier*, French.] Bridlecutter.  
*LO'RINER.* }

*LO'RIOT. n. f.* A kind of bird.  
*LORN.* pret. pass. of *lopan*, Saxon.] Forsaken; loft.  
Who after that he had fair *Una lorn*,  
Through light middeeming of her loyalty. *Fairy Queen.*

To *LOSE. v. a.* [*leopan*, Saxon.]  
1. To forfeit by unlucky contest; the contrary to win.  
The lighten'd couriers ran;  
They ruh'd, and won by turns, and *lost* the day. *Dryden.*  
2. To be deprived of.  
He *lost* his right hand with a shot, and, instead thereof,  
ever after used a hand of iron. *Knoller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
Who conquer'd him, and in what fatal strife  
The youth, without a wound, could *lose* his life. *Dryden.*  
3. To suffer deprivation of.  
The fear of the Lord goeth before obtaining of authority; but roughness and pride is the *losing* thereof. *Eccauf. x. 21.*  
If salt have *lost* his favour, wherewith shall it be salted?  
*Matt. v. 13.*

4. To possess no longer; contrary to keep.  
They have *lost* their trade of woollen drapery. *Graunt.*  
No youth shall equal hopes of glory give,  
The Trojan honour and the Roman boast,  
Admir'd when living, and ador'd when *lost.* *Dryden.*  
We should never quite *lose* sight of the country, though we are sometimes entertained with a distant prospect of it.  
*Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.*

5. To have any thing gone so as that it cannot be found, or had again.  
But if to honour *lost* 'tis still decreed  
For you my bowl shall flow, my flocks shall bleed;  
Judge and affirm my right, impartial Jove. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
When men are openly abandoned, and *lost* to all flame,  
they have no reason to think it hard, if their memory be reproached. *Swift.*

6. To bewilder.  
I will go *lose* myself,  
And wander up and down to view the city. *Shakespeare.*  
Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confus'd variety to distract and *lose* it. *King Charles.*  
When the mind pursues the idea of infinity, it uses the ideas and repetitions of numbers, which are so many distinct ideas, kept best by number from running into a confus'd heap, wherein the mind *loses* itself. *Locke.*

7. To deprive of.  
How should you go about to *lose* him a wife he loves with so much passion. *Temple.*

To kill; to slay; to destroy.

9. To throw away; to employ ineffectually.  
He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too often *loft* upon great men, or at least are not all three a match for flattery. *Pope's Letter.*

10. To miss; to part with, for as not to recover.  
These sharp encounters, where always many more men are *loft* than are killed or taken prisoners, put such a stop to Middleton's march, that he was glad to retire. *Clarendon.*

To Lose. *v. n.*

1. Not to win.  
We'll hear poor rogues  
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,  
Who *lofes*, and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shaksfp.*

2. To decline; to fail.  
Widow in discourse with her  
*Lofes* discount nanc'd, and like folly she wows. *Milton.*

Lo'SEABLE. *adj.* [from *lofe*.] Subject to privation.  
Consider whether motion, or a propensity to it, be an inherent quality belonging to atoms in general, and not *lofeable* by them. *Boyl.*

Lo'SEL. *n. f.* [from *lorian*, to perish.] A scoundrel; a sorry worthless fellow. A word now obsolete.  
Such *lofels* and scatterlings cannot easily, by any shieriff, be gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

A *lofel* wand'ring by the way,  
One that to bounty never cast his mind,  
Ne thought of honour ever did assay  
His safer breath. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

And *lofels* lifted high, where I did look,  
I mean to turn the next leaf of the book. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Be not with word of *lofels* wit defamed,  
Ne let such verbes poetry be named. *Hubberd's Tale.*

By Cambrage a towne I do know,  
Whose lofes by *lofels* doth shew  
More heere then is needful to tell. *Tusser's Haybandry.*

A grofs hag!  
And, *lofel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,  
That will not stay thy tongue. *Shaksfp. Winter's Tale.*

Lo'SER. *n. f.* [from *lofe*.] One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing; one that is impaired in his possession or hope; the contrary to winner or gainer.  
With the *lofers* let it sympathize,  
For nothing can seem foul to those that win. *Shaksfp.*

No man can be provident of his time that is not prudent in the choice of his company; and if one of the speakers be vain, tedious, and trifling, he that hears, and that he answers, are equal *lofers* of their time. *Taylor's holy Living.*

*Lofers* and malecontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak. *South's Sermon.*

It cannot last, because that act seems to have been carried on rather by the interest of particular countries, than by that of the whole, which must be a *lofer* by it. *Temple.*

A bull with gilded horns,  
Shall be the portion of the conquering chief,  
A sword and helm shall cheer the *lofer's* grief. *Dryden.*

Loss. *n. f.* [from *lofe*.]

1. Forfeiture; the contrary to gain.  
The only gain he purchased was to be capable of *lofs* and detriment for the good of others. *Hooker, b. v.*

An evil natured son is the dishonour of his father that begat him; and a foolish daughter is born to his *lofs*. *Ecclesi.*

The statement of price of any of the landholder's commodities, lessens his income, and is a clear *lofs*. *Locke.*

2. Miss.  
If he were dead, what would betide of me?  
—No other harm but *lofs* of such a lord.  
—The *lofs* of such a lord includes all harms, *Shaksfp.*

3. Deprivation.

4. Destruction.  
Her fellow ships from far her *lofs* defy'd;  
But only she was sunk, and all were safe beside. *Dryden.*

There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, with the slaughter of above two thousand of the enemy, with the *lofs* but of one man, though not a few hurt, *Bacon.*

5. Fault; puzzle.  
Not the least transgression of sense and motion in man, but philosophers are at a *lofs* to comprehend. *South's Sermon.*

Reason is always striving, and always at a *lofs*, while it is exercised about that which is not its proper object. *Dryden.*

A man may sometimes be at a *lofs* which side to choose with. *Baker's Refl. on Learning.*

6. Useless application.  
It would be *lofs* of time to explain any farther our superiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horie. *Addison.*

LoST. *participle adj.* [from *lofe*.] No longer perceptible.  
In seventeen days appear'd your pleasing count,  
And woody mountains, half in vapours *loft*. *Pope's Ode.*

LoT. *n. f.* [*blaut*, Gothic; *plot*, Saxon; *lot*, Dutch.]

1. Fortune; fate; accident.  
Kala at length concluded my ling'ring lot;  
Diddim me not, although I be not fair, *W. H.*

Who is an heir of many hundred sheep,  
Doth behave keep which never fun can burn,  
Nor forms do turn. *Sidney, b. i.*  
Our own lot is best; and by aiming at what we have not,  
we lose what we have already. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
Prepar'd I stand; he was but born to try  
The lot of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances.  
Aaron shall cast lots upon the two goats; one lot for the  
Lord, and the other lot for the scape-goat. *Lev. xvi. 8.*  
Their tasks in equal portions she divides,  
And where unequal; there by lots decides. *Dryden's Virg.*  
Ulysses bids his friends to cast *lots*, to shew, that he would  
not voluntarily expose them to so imminent danger.  
*Notes on the Odyssey.*  
3. It seems in *Shakespeare* to signify a lucky or wished chance.  
If you have heard your general talk of Rome,  
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blenies.  
My name hath touch'd your ears; it is Menenius. *Shakef.*  
4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as,  
what lot of filks had you at the sale?  
5. Proportion of taxes: as, to pay foot and lot.  
*LOTTE tree* or *nettle tree*. *n. f.* [Celtic.] See *LOTOS*.  
The leaves of the *lotte tree* are like those of the nettle; the  
flowers consist of five leaves, expanded in form of a rose,  
containing many short flamina in the bosom: the fruit, which  
is a roundish berry, grows single in the bosom of its leaves.  
The fruit of this tree is not so tempting to us, as it was  
to the companions of Ulysses: the wood is durable, and used  
to make pipes for wind instruments: the root is proper for  
hafts of knives, and was highly esteemed by the Romans for  
its beauty and use. *Miller.*  
*LOTOS. n. f.* [Latin.] See *LOTRE*.  
The trees around them all their food produce,  
*Lotos*, the name divine, nectarous juice. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
*LOTION. n. f.* [*lotio*, Latin; *lotion*, French.]  
A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous li-  
quids, used to wash any part with; from *lavo*, to wash.  
*Quincy.*  
In *lotions* in women's cases, he orders two potions of helle-  
bore macerated in two cytolæ of water. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
*LOTTERY. n. f.* [*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot*.] A game of chance;  
a sortilege; distribution of prizes by chance; a play in which  
lots are drawn for prizes.  
Let high-lighted tyranny range on,  
Till each man drop by lottery. *Shakef. Julius Cesar.*  
The lottery that he hath devised in these three chests of gold,  
silver, and lead, will never be chosen by any but whom you  
shall rightly love. *Shakef. Merchant of Venice.*  
Every warrior may be touch'd to be a soldier of fortune, and  
the best commanders to have a kind of lottery for their work.  
*South's Sermons.*  
Fortune, that with malicious joy  
Does man, her slave, oppress,  
Still various and unconstant still,  
Promotes, degrades, delights in strife,  
And makes a lottery of life. *Dryden's Horace.*  
*LOUAGE. n. f.* [*louage*, Latin.]  
The lobes of the *louage* leaves are cut about their borders  
like those of parsley; the flower consists, for the most part,  
of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose; each of  
these flowers are succeeded by two oblong, gibbous, furrowed  
seeds, which on one side have a leafy border? This plant is  
often used in medicine. *Miller.*  
*LOUD. adj.*  
1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force.  
Contenting on the Lesbian shore,  
His prowess Philomelides confests'd,  
And loud acclaiming Greeks the victor blest'd. *Pope.*  
The numbers soft and clear,  
Gently steal upon the ear;  
Now louder, and yet louder rise,  
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*  
2. Clamorous; turbulent.  
She is *loud* and stubborn; her feet abide not in her house.  
*Prov. vii. 11.*  
*LOUDLY. adv.* [from *loud*.]  
1. Noisily; so as to be heard far.  
The soldier that philosopher well blam'd,  
Who long and loudly in the schools declaim'd. *Denham.*  
2. Clamorously.  
I read above fifty pamphlets, written by as many presby-  
terian divines, loudly disclaiming toleration. *Swift.*  
*LOUDNESS. n. f.* *Noise*; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence  
or furiousness of clamour.  
Had any disaster made room for grief, it would have moved  
according to prudence, and the proportions of the provocation:  
it would not have sallied out into complaint or loud-  
ness. *South's Sermons.*  
*TO LOVE. v. a.* [*lufan*, Saxon.]  
1. To regard with passionate affection, that of one sex to  
the other.

Good Shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love.  
— It is to be made all of lights and tears;  
It is to be made all of faith and service;  
It is to be made all of fantasy,  
All made of passion, and all made of wishes;  
All adoration, duty, and obedience;  
All humbleness, all patience, all impatience,  
All purity, all trial, all observance. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*  
I could not love I'm sure  
One who in love were wise. *Cowley.*  
The jealous man wishes himself a kind of deity to the person he loves; he would be the only employment of her thoughts. *Addison's Spectator, N. 170.*  
2. To regard with the affection of a friend.  
None but his brethren he, and sisters; knew;  
Whom the kind youth prefer'd to me;  
And much above myself I lov'd them too. *Cowley.*  
3. To regard with parental tenderness.  
He that loveth me shall be lov'd of my father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him. *John xiv. 21.*  
4. To be pleased with.  
Fifth used to salt water delight more in fresh : we see that salmons and finnets love to get into rivers, though against the stream. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 703.*  
Wit, eloquence, and poetry;  
Arts which I lov'd.  
He lov'd my worthless rhimes. *Cowley.*  
5. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend.  
Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart. *Deut. vi. 5.*  
LOVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The passion between the sexes.  
Hearken to the birds love-learned song,  
The dewie leaves among ! *Spenser's Epithalam.*  
While I'd I stood looking on;  
I found th' effect of love in idleness. *Shakspeare.*  
My tales of love were wont to weary you;  
I know you joy not in a love discourse. *Shakspeare.*  
What! have I scaped love letters in the holiday-time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakspeare.*  
I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye,  
That lik'd, but had a rougher task in hand  
Than to drive liking to the name of love. *Shakspeare.*  
What need a vermin-tindur'd lip for that,  
Love-darting eyes, or tresses like the morn. *Milton.*  
Love quarrels oft in pleasing concord end,  
Not wedlock treachery, endangering life. *Milton's Agon.*  
A love potion works more by the strength of charm than nature. *Callier on Popularity.*  
You know 'y are in my pow'r by making love. *Dryden.*  
Let mutual joys our mutual trust combine,  
And love, and love-born confidence be thine. *Pope.*  
Cold is that breath which warm'd the world before,  
And these love-darting eyes melt roll no more. *Pope.*  
2. Kindness; good-will; friendship.  
Death grin on me; and I will think thou smil'st,  
And kiss me as thy wife; misery's love,  
O come to me ! *Shakspeare's King John.*  
What love, think'st thou, I sue for much to get?  
My love till death, my humble thanks, my prayers;  
That love which virtue begs, and virtue grants. *Shakspeare.*  
God brought Daniel into favour and tender love with the prince. *Dan. i. 9.*  
The one preach Christ of contention, but the other of love. *Phil. i. 17.*  
By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another. *Rom. xiii. 35.*  
Unwearied have we spent the nights,  
Till the Ledeane stars, so fam'd for love;  
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*  
3. Courtship.  
Demetrius  
Made love to Nedar's daughter Helena,  
And won her soul. *Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*  
If you will marry make your loves to me,  
My lady is besoke. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*  
I to your assistance do make love,  
Mistaking the business from the common eye. *Shakspeare.*  
The enquiry of truth, which is the love-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth; the preference of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of human nature. *Bacon's Essays.*  
4. Tenderness; parental care.  
No religion that ever, was so fully represents the goodness of God, and his tender love to mankind, which is the most powerful argument to the love of God. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
5. Liking; inclination to: as, the love of one's country.  
Object beloved.  
Open the temple gates unto my love.  
If that the world and love were young,  
And truth in every shepherd's tongue;  
These pretty pleasures might me move,  
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Shakspeare.*  
15 S The